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No. 16,839. 英壹千九百壹十七年五月四號 HONGKONG. FRIDAY. MAY 4 1917. 中華民國六歲次丁巳 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month

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G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Pasaports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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The Chinese Mail
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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.
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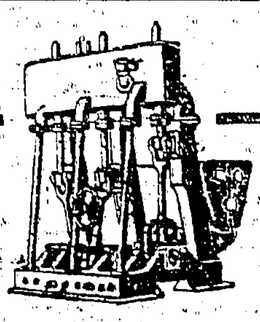
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A
RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.
Two tablespoonsful to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.
Per Pint Tin 50 cents
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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STRAND ½" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.
Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.
Pints $1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. „ „
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 45, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 450.
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Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NEW BRITISH THRUST.

STRONG POSITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, May 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Heavy fighting is taking place along the whole front of the Hindenburg line, southwards of Sensee River, to the Acheville-Vimy road.

We are progresing and have already captured a number of strong positions.

THE THRUST DESCRIBED.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:

A new British thrust was made just before dawn. It is not permissible to discuss the scheme of attack, but suffice it to say that the objectives were several important points, the capture of which would improve our line. Incidentally, such operations may suit a strategic idea by involving very heavy enemy losses; anyhow, we naturally want the most complete mastery of all the dominating positions from which our artillery can effectively devastate the fresh troops which the German command continues to throw into his defence.

As usual, the infantry assault was preceded by a tornado of fire from weapons of all calibres between a fifteen-inch Howitzer and a Stokes' trench mortar. The creeping barrage worked with chronometer-like precision, as the order "Go!" snapped forth simultaneously down miles of trenches, and crouching figures soared and formed regular waves behind a crawling wall of palpitating crimson thunder. Then came the deadly rattle of the machine-guns and the ear-stabbing crashes of bursting bombs, as the infantry reached the enemy parapets, followed by a wild confusion as they got to grips in the trenches. The results of the attack are at present unknown.

I hear that the Germans counter-attacked near Favrelle and Loos, but were repulsed.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, May 2.

A French official despatch says:—On both sides the artillery is active, particularly to the north-west of Rheims and in the Champagne.

A well conducted local operation gained us ground to the west of Mount Cornillet.

The day was quiet everywhere else.

As a reprisal for the enemy bombings of Chalons and Epernay, five French machines last night bombed Treves, causing a violent conflagration.

LONDON, May 3.

A French communiqué reports:

Artillery activity and patrol encounters are reported throughout the region of Chemins-des-Dames.

We repulsed enemy raids on the wood to the west of Mount Cornillet and on the heights to the east of Monthaut, where we captured an isolated post which was still holding out. We took the garrison prisoners, consisting of nine officers and 310 men.

Our detachments penetrated the enemy trenches at Avocourt Wood, on the left bank of the Meuse. There were patrol encounters on the right bank of the Meuse in the direction of Damloup and Brzonvaux.

There was intermittent cannonading at some points of the front, notably on the St. Mihiel sector.

LORD CURZON REVIEWS THE WAR SITUATION.

THE SUBMARINE QUESTION.

LONDON, May 2.

Lord Curzon, addressing the Primrose League at Caxton Hall, said that he did not think that submarinism would so diminish our shipping as to affect the ultimate issue of the war. The Cabinet's calculation allowed for wastage of shipping greater than had hitherto occurred.

He said that the situation in Russia is still not without anxiety.

Referring to the increasing strain on Germany, his lordship said that what might eventually happen in the near future was at present impossible to forsee.

Lord Curzon drew attention to the fact that there is no military front on which the enemy is not at present retreating. We are daily learning of increasing enemy desertions and surrenders and the breaking down of discipline.

Lord Curzon considered the introduction of compulsory rationing necessary, but there is not the slightest cause for panic or real alarm.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 3.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

We repulsed an attack on a height ten miles to the south west of Ocne, and also defeated Turkish attempts to advance to the south-west of Gumishghane.

We occupied an island on the Dnia River to the north of Khanykin.

Russian hydroplane squadrons destructively bombed Mahmudia on the Danube.

THE SINKING OF THE "GENA."

THE FIRST SHIP TORPEDOED BY A SEAPLANE.

LONDON, May 3.

The sinking of the *Gena* is the first occasion on which a ship has been torpedoed from a seaplane. There is much curiosity as to how the torpedo was fired.

An unofficial account from Aldeburgh indicates that the seaplane was on the surface of the water. It appears that the *Gena*, a ship of 2,784 tons, was attacked by two seaplanes, one on each side. She fired and damaged one, but the other, which was practically on the water, managed to sink the ship. The wrecked seaplane was towed to land. The pilot and observer were taken prisoners. One had been wounded and was sent to hospital. The *Gena's* crew of 27 have landed.

FIGHTING FOR KAISERDOM.

AMSTERDAM, May 3.

The Reichstag has re-opened. The President, referring to the intervention of the United States, said President Wilson's profession of friendship for the German people does not impress them. They would fight for Kaiserdom with their hearts' blood.

SOCIALIST UNREST IN GERMANY.

ZURICH, May 3.

It is reported that many socialists have been arrested in southern Germany during the last few days.

The socialist organ *Volkrecht*, publishes extracts of seditious German manifestoes, urging a general strike.

HONOURING GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, May 3.

A committee composed of members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons has arranged for a banquet to General Smuts to be held in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on May 15.

Viscount French will preside, and every member of the two Houses will be invited.

(Continued on Page 8.)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th MAY, 1917 at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21ST APRIL, to the 5TH MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1693

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Des Vœux Road, Hongkong on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1730

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourteenth YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 18TH MAY, 1917 to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th May to the 18th May both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO Co., LTD.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

Kowloon, May 3, 1917. 1768

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxations.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges; and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2529	It Was A Lover and His Lass / Whisper and I Shall Hear	Duet	"
2532	Barcarolle (Tales of Hoffmann / In Spring Time	"	"
2572	Song of Australia / King and Country	Baritone and	Quartette
2562	Absent / I Know of Two Bright Eyes	Tenor	"
2573	Your Eyes / Lolita	Tenor	"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
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INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE, for one or two small Children. Peak District preferred.

Apply— "NURSE."
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

NOTICE.

WE have from This Day OPENED our OFFICES at New York, San Francisco, and Hongkong, under the firm name of KARANJIA & COMPANY. Our local office is situated at No. 2, Connaught Road.

KARANJIA and COMPANY.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1745

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, MR. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1749

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, MR. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1750

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, MR. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1751

GOOD CHANCE FOR EARLY COMERS
WONDERFUL DISCOUNT
ON
Japanese Fine Art Curios
15 Days Only
SALE NOW ON
H. MATSUNAGA,
49, Haiphong Road, KOWLOON.

1763]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

68

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

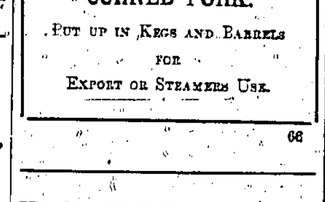
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: 'VICTORIA.' J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 30, 1914.



CHANGED DARTMOOR.

THE STORY OF THE PRISON.

[BY A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

To the chequered history of Dartmoor a fresh chapter is to be added. Chequered it may be called, for while a war prison of the Napoleonic era could have no record comparable with that of a Newgate, a Bastille, or a Conciergerie, much of romance, of comedy and tragedy is packed into the annals of the granite pile on the cold south-west slope of North Hessary. The new chapter will center in the fortunes of certain conscientious objectors, for whom Dartmoor becomes a kind of lodging-house. Hence with no exceeding stretch of fancy one may say that it reverts to its original use as a prison of war.

It was not our first war prison. The first was at Norman Cross, near Peterborough, but in the spring of 1803 we had batches of French prisoners coming in every day, and nowhere to place them. Norman Cross was crowded: six third-rate prison ships at Plymouth were crammed. A new war prison was imperatively needed. A site was finally selected in the dreariest, coldest, and foggiest region of Dartmoor: three or four better sites lay to hand. Government having accepted the lowest tender, there was bound to be trouble over the contract, and the work (the roughness of which is visible to-day in portions of the boundary wall) dragged on from the winter of 1805 to May, 1809, when the first draft of 2,500 men marched up from Plymouth. It was a cruelly cold place for Frenchmen (no fires in winter!): there was much sickness, there were many deaths. It was a century ago, and the art of management of which at this day we are proud was undeveloped: but, all allowance made, it is shocking to think that over 10,000 French prisoners of war died in our English jails.

What in the circumstances is rather wonderful is the fine behaviour of these French. Life in a war prison submits character to the sharpest test. It is terribly and endlessly monotonous. It is for most prisoners the poverty that often means real hunger: for though at Dartmoor the food was usually good, there was never enough of it. The whole existence is artificial, subject to perpetual and tiresome restraints; and, to sum up (and here is the chief count against it), a war prison is an overcrowded city without women.

THE FRENCH OCCUPANTS.

To this unhappy mode of living the majority of the Frenchmen at Dartmoor adapted themselves in splendid style. There was duelling, of course, for a war prison of those days bred quarrels as it bred fleas. There were breaks for liberty; but escape is the business of the prisoner of war: and the flight of Vanhille from Dartmoor is famous. In the main, however, the Frenchmen settled down and shaped their lives to their conditions. Dartmoor was transformed, to the extent that native genius could effect the change, into a French town. Many little trades rose and flourished, and polite callings—dancing and deportment—did not languish. The comedies of Moliere were acted with accessories simpler than those of his own provincial days. The social evil of the place was gambling; and, since few of the prisoners had little more to stake than their clothes, this diversion reduced to sheer nudity some scores of unfortunates, who had to ascend in shame to a cockloft called the Capitol, whence they took their nickname of Romans.

In course of time came the Americans. Early in 1813 we had 1,769 American prisoners. Their numbers at Dartmoor swelled to 5,000, and within the double ring of masonry there were now about as many French: between 9,000 and 10,000 in this narrow space, where nobody knew anything of comfort or ever had enough to eat. From the first the Americans were disaffected, and small blame to them. They came in as paupers, and had to sell their garments to buy food from the French, with whom they never attained to a friendly footing. Presently, through the American agent, Beasley, they got an allowance of three-halfpence a day; and when this was augmented by a penny they were affluent, and held their feast of Independence Day. Our own Government was never generous to them, and they owed us no gratitude.

This romantic episode in our military history, involving, if regard be had to the negro prisoners, at least three nations, came to the end decreed by peace. By February, 1816, the convalescents had been moved from the hospital. The bolts were shot in the great gate, and the rest of Dartmoor as a war prison proper is silence.

After an interval of 30 years some of the buildings were leased in 1846 to a certain "British Patent Naphtha company."

THE CONVICT SETTLEMENT.

Transportation ceasing in the middle of the century, it was in September, 1850, that the first 50 convicts had been received at Dartmoor. From that period to the present the history of Dartmoor, as Mr. Thomson observes, is the history of the modern system of penal servitude. The establishment is half-factory, half-farm: lying in a desolate, mist-sodden tract, where the sun breaks through for a few weeks every year. Here for the most part come those whom authority regards as the "worst" criminals, albeit the population is marvellously mixed, ranging from university man and Cockney to lascar and Caucasian. In general, the Dartmoor convict has been little known to the public. The prisoner in the dock of the Old Bailey, whose case fills the newspapers is usually treated as a "star class" man, and sent elsewhere. In 1850 the staff included only 16 warders. It rose year by year to about 230 of all ranks.

Now opens the new chapter. The Prison Commissioners have placed Dartmoor for a time at the disposal of the Home Office Committee for the housing of men exempted from military service. The convicts in the prison, a relatively small number, will be transferred to Portland and Parkhurst. The newcomers will not live in idleness at their country's expense. Government will not treat them so unkindly. The curse of all the older prisons, those of the French Monarchy, our own, and the rest, was the utter stagnation of life in them. The prisoner rotted unemployed. The conscientious objectors at Dartmoor will be tasked, and for this they should be grateful. To punish them would be to shut them within the granite wall and forbid them occupation. They will be engaged principally on land cultivation and reclamation—traditional activities of Dartmoor.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: $1.25 and $2.25.

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Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.



A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

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At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
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AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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No. 2, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET, (3rd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ld.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	98' top / 73 bottom	0'	7' 6"	
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	577'	76'	18' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	524'	62' 8"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	340'	80'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	180'	60	12'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	468'	85'	25'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Naval Dock	420	84'	22'	7' 6"	
Lamma Dock	285	64'	16'	7' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. TELEPHONE No. 65. TOWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TELEPHONE No. 20 Hongkong

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Docks, Address Enquiries to the Chief Engineer, Manager.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

the 9th, 10th and 11th May, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, DUDDELL STREET,—

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BURROUGHS & WELLCOME'S TABLOIDS

(varied assortment).

Kepler's Malt and Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Byno Preparations, Patent Medicine, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

Also

A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.

N.B.—The above sale offers a unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries, as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.

On view from Monday the 7th May, 1917.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1758

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUDDELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is $85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

TO LET

TO LET.

ONE ROOM suitable for an OFFICE.

Apply to—
DENNYS & BOWLEY.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1755

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, Apply to

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
46, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King and York Building.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

STRENGTH AND ENERGY FOR TIRED FOLKS

How Run Down, Nerve Sick, Discouraged Men and Women are Finding Now Nerves, New Health, New Life, New Courage

WHEN the alarm clock rang this morning did you bound from bed, wide awake, bright eyed, clear minded and whistle while you dressed? Did you go to breakfast with the appetite of a horse and leave for work feeling "fit, brimful of ideas and energy, ready to do your work with a will?

Not if you're the average citizen. You stretched and gaped and said, "another day," and you arose slowly feeling vaguely despondent and uneasy and not a bit rested. The day's tasks were a thing to dread. Something nasty had crawled in your mouth and slept there all night. You had no appetite, your work was mechanical and lacked purpose. True you got in the rut finally and pulled through after a fashion, but you weren't a success and you realized it. You lacked ambition, energy, vim, nerve force and you couldn't concentrate. There was no joy or happiness in the day's work or the reward it brought you.

Such symptoms don't necessarily prove that you are ill, but they are certain indications of weakened nerve force and evidence that your nerve cells are not being properly nourished and strengthened. Your whole system—mental and physical—is below par and you are only 50 per cent. efficient—just half your real self. In such a condition you can do nothing better or get quicker action than by taking a few weeks' treatment of the wonderful remedy called Sargol. This is the most remarkable prescription ever found for putting back the "good old pep" in folks who are chronically tired, devitalized or run down. The chief reason for its success is that it contains some of the most important elements of active living nerve force. Sargol acts quickly. It gets straightway into your nerve cells and blood and freshens and brightens you right up. It gives you ambition, courage, will power and real vital vim and does not contain a single habit forming drug. It is always safe, easy, pleasant and efficient. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary and leading chemists everywhere sell it. 40 tablets to a package.

A few years ago Sargol was awarded a gold medal and diploma of honor at Brussels, Belgium.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000 Subscribed Capital £4,500,000 Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,331,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 152, Wellington Street, first floor.

[1251

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME: AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS
THERAPION No. 3
CURES NERVOUS WEAKNESS, INSANITY, LOST VIGOUR, &C.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. 3 FICE IN ENGLAND, 2/9.
SEND STAMP AND FREE PAMPHLET POST FREE
BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
A CURE FOR YOU
TAKE NO OTHER
WHY NOT TRY IT TO-DAY
WITHOUT DELAY
SEE THAT THE NAME
"THERAPION"
IS ON THE LABEL
OF EVERY BOTTLE
YOU BUY
WITHOUT IT YOU
CANNOT BE CURED

PATRIOTIC PETS.

A PROPOSAL TO SPINSTERS.

[BY HAROLD BEGBIE.]

There is just time. If you start off at once, making up your mind about it directly you reach the end of this article, you may just do it. You see, my ambition is to get you comfortably settled and everything in going order by March 25th, which is, appropriately enough, Lady Day. Lady Day has a vast cultural significance in Arendia. My proposal is made in the name of Britannia, who has hurriedly in these days exchanged her helmet for a sun-bonnet, her shield for a milk pail, and her trident for a shepherd's crook. She has ceased for a moment to be Mistress Jingo, forgotten that she is Madame Mars or Dame Neptune, and has become Old Mother Hubbard. Her cupboard, if not entirely bare, is at least desperately thin. Stores are running out. How to feed herself, much less how to feed her poor dog, is becoming an anxious question. Indeed, to put it somewhat more mildly than certain eminent right honourable gentlemen have put it just lately, it may be more easy for her to subdue the armed might of the German Empire than to find a plain breakfast for to-morrow morning.

AN APPEAL TO UNMARRIED DAUGHTERS.

Reventlow is nothing to potatoes, and Tirpitz the merest bagatelle compared with a hashed calf's head. In these straits she appeals to all her children, and, in this place, particularly to her unmarried daughters. She asks you to turn out of your little flat out of your neat villa, out of your seaside apartments, out of your third-floor bedroom in the Royal Victoria Hotel, and to take a cottage in the country. She wants you to give up the delusion that you are not something parasitical because you have invested £20 in the War Loan. She desires you to consider the fact that you have two hands and a brain. She puts it to you, quiet nicely, but with immovable firmness, that you ought to be working for her, ought to be doing something with your two hands and a brain, and, being in a vast hurry, she tells you precisely what manner of work it is she wishes you to do.

If you forsake Kensington, Tunbridge Wells, Bath, and Leamington, where you can only keep a canary and a lap-dog (useless mouths), and if you take a little white-washed cottage in the country, you may keep in your garden or your paddock certain creatures whose blessing for England just now can scarcely be exaggerated. But you must not think that Britannia is asking you to turn farmer.

Farming is a speculative and highly technical business, whether it is over 20 acres or 5,000. No; Britannia, who is aware of your limitations, is asking you to keep pets, but such pets as will contribute to her larder and her store. In a word, she asks you to exchange your canary (or parrot) for five hens, your Pom for a nanny-goat, your imaginary ailments (requiring a vast expenditure at the chemist's) for a bed of potatoes, and your miserable life of somewhat persistent idleness for a happy and healthy life of national service in the fresh air. (You need not give up your cat, because there are not enough owls in Arcadia to catch all the mice.)

Do you reply to me at the threshold, "And pray, sir, how can five hens and a nanny-goat help Leadenhall Market or Smithfield Market? and how can a little bed of potatoes help Covent Garden?—why, I should need the product of these things for myself, merely to keep life in my parasitical bones?"

Why, my dear mademoiselle, I make answer, by merely contributing something, instead of nothing, to your own sustenance, you would be taking an immense load off Britannia's shoulders.

For, consider how many spinsters there are in England at this moment who are doing no productive work for Britannia. Let us suppose there are a million such ladies tucked away in boarding houses, lodgings, hotels and suburban villas. Well, multiply the number of these ladies by five hens, and you get five million head of poultry (the tail is really of more importance than the head), and then multiply 5,000,000 by the number of eggs you may expect each hen to lay in one year, say 150. I shall not attempt this sum myself, but you can see that the figure is prodigious.

AN ADVENTURE YOU MUST MAKE.

But you will say, "We know nothing about such things. We don't know what a hen eats, or what a nanny-goat considers a minimum wage; how on earth, then, are we to plunge suddenly into so foreign an undertaking?"

To this I make answer. Whatever you do in the matter, don't begin by reading professional books on the subject. There is no literature so depressing, so disheartening, so dismaying as the literature devoted to the amateur in pigs, poultry, goats, cows, bees, rabbits, and pigeons. All you have to do is to take your cottage, buy your stock, and ask the charwoman how you shall proceed. If you can afford some dear old silly-faced bankrupt field labourer, aged 85, to come in twice a week to potter round with a spade, he will tell you all you need to know and guide your feet into the way of success. These old fellows know more about a rod of earth and the habits of God's creatures than all the technical authorities who write for amateurs humped together.

It is, really and truly, your bounden duty to adventure in this way. And if you cannot find a cottage, and if you are too proud to lodge with a labourer, advertise in the ecclesiastical Press (according as you are high and crazy, broad and hazy, low and lazy) for a rectory bedroom with the right to one acre of field or garden. Parsons will tumble over each other in their eagerness to get you: and if you send your photograph, who knows. . . . But this is not the proposal I have in my mind. The main thing is for you to set about keeping pets that will lighten Britannia's load. That's the wit of my suggestion: make your pets useful and patriotic pets. And really, you know, your conscience ought not to let you sleep at night if you are loafing in the suburbs or yawning at the seaside. Britannia wants every pair of hands she can get in her pastures.

So if you can come to us in the country, come. Come in your thousands, in your tens of thousands. There can never be too many of you. And I promise you in addition to a happy life, and a sweet sleep at bedtime, the gentle blessing of a clear conscience.

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER

will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed-time dispel Constipation as gently as nature next morning.

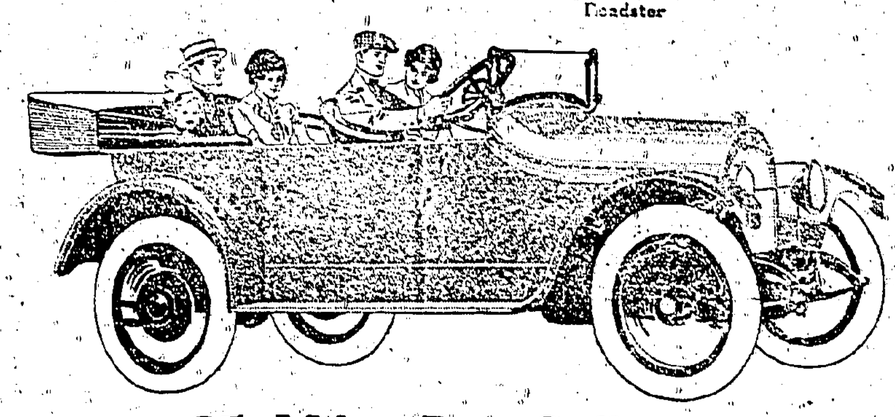
PINKETTES

cure Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Liverishness, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists, or post free for 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Overland
Model 75 B

Model 75 B Touring Car } Mex. $2,200
" " Roadster }

Model 75 B Touring Car
Roadster



25 Miles Per Gallon—

Here is a light, powerful, economical car that offers you every worth-while advantage found in the highest priced cars. Its low price includes complete equipment.

The new series Model 75 B Overland is superior to any other car in its price class both in appearance and performance.

It excels in power—makes hills seem almost like level roads.

In looks—the body is finished in a beautiful light grey.

In economy—what other car of its size and power will average from 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of petrol?

In comfort—the seats are deep, soft and roomy. The rear springs are of the famous shock-absorbing cantilever type. The tyres are 4 inch.

What's more—this Overland is completely equipped. Not a thing to buy extra. You get the finest Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system, Tillotson carburetor, magnetic speedometer, one-man hood, demountable rims and practically every other accessory found on the highest priced cars.

Come in and see this new Overland today. Compare it with other cars selling at its price and judge for yourself which offers the most for the money.

We will be glad to demonstrate it for you.

Model 84-B
The Willys-Knight five passenger touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine, $3,250

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., 25 Des Vœux Road, Central,
Tel. 482. DISTRIBUTORS. Hongkong.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

MALTA TO-DAY.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

ISLAND OF BEAUTIFUL BIRDS.

The work of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John extends over half the globe, but nowhere is the associated Society's work more fully developed than in Malta, that island of sunshine and gaily-plumed birds, set like a jewel in the blue waters of the Mediterranean.

There is a peculiar appropriateness in this, because much of the enormously strong fortifications which are one of the most important and valuable features of Malta were constructed by the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem when they held possession of the island in 1530.

To-day Malta is affording rest and renewed health to hundreds of soldiers wounded on one or other of the battle-fronts; there are numerous military hospitals and convalescent homes in which skilful doctors and nurses labour to bring back the healthy pink into sallow cheeks and restore vigour to enfeebled limbs.

With the exception of a convalescent home for officers, there are no Red Cross hospitals in Malta; the aim of the Society is rather to cover ground outside the scope of the military authorities and thus assist them in the most practical way. For example, many Red Cross kitchens have been established in connection with the hospitals, and the services of the ladies in charge are greatly appreciated. Then there are tea rooms and recreation rooms where both convalescent men and the troops ordinarily stationed on the island for garrison purposes can enjoy themselves when opportunity serves. Entertainments of various kinds are arranged periodically, and the sick are taken for motor drives and short expeditions in motor launches.

The Australian Hall, a fine building, is a great boon. Here are provided books and games of all sorts, and facilities for writing and for music. Whist competitions are very popular, and billiards, chess and draughts have their votaries also. Every Saturday evening a carefully arranged programme is gone through; one of the regimental bands gives selections, and songs, conjuring, recitations, and skittles by one of the local concert parties makes up an evening of excellent entertainment.

On Sundays Church services are held in the hall at the morning, as many as 1,700 men finding seats at one time, and 384 and those for under 1,000 and above 100 tons 419, aggregating 690.

Cross helpers. Evening service is from 5.45 until 6.45, and from 7.30 till nine o'clock a string band provides suitable music.

Many ingenious devices exist for the purpose of adding to the comfort of the men. For instance, it was found that the patients were in the habit of going to the town of Valetta to purchase lace, brooches and other mementoes of the island, to send or take home to their friends. To do so they had either to walk or hire cabs, and then would often pay excessive prices—mere man is never a good shopper—for what they wanted. So it was arranged that members of the Society should visit the different hospitals twice a week with a supply of suitable articles purchased at fair prices. Thus the patients were enabled to buy what they liked without going into Valetta, and at the same time to save something like fifty per cent. on their purchases. At one hospital alone about £60 has been spent in this way in a single week.

While good organisation and hard work have done much to make the work of the Society a success, more important still has been the cordial relationship existing between the military authorities and the Society. From the Government downwards, the utmost courtesy and assistance have been afforded, and not the least reward of the Society's workers has been the official recognition and appreciation of their efforts.

SHIPBUILDING YARDS IN THE WORLD.

According to the investigations of the Communications Office, Tokyo, the number of the shipbuilding yards capable of constructing steel vessels of over 100 tons gross are as follow:—

	Over 1,000 tons.	Under 1,000 and above 100 tons.	Total.
Great Britain	83	114	237
British Colonies	8	48	56
Netherlands	35	70	105
U. S.	33	15	48
Germany	22	28	50
France	14	11	25
Japan	14	11	25
Norway	11	13	24
Italy	9	9	18
Sweden	5	12	17
Austria Hungary	5	4	9
Denmark	5	4	9
Spain	3	11	14
Russia	2	15	17
Belgium	2	6	7
China	2	3	5
Other Colonies	3	12	15

The yards for above 1,000 tons total 384 and those for under 1,000 and above 100 tons 419, aggregating 690.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents,

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

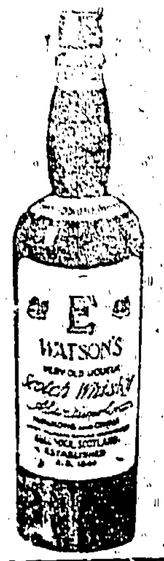
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Ounces $1.50 and $2.25



WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1917. 1769

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Pongee Silk, Dress Materials, Serges, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

11 a.m.—Auction of Electric Detonators at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Noon.—Hongkong Electric Co's. Meeting.

9 p.m.—Overseas Club Aeroplane Fund Concert, Masonic Hall, Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, May 6:—
Accession of King George (1910).

MONDAY, May 7:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at "Balgownie", No. 193, The Peak.

TUESDAY, May 8:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood, Tennis Poles and Netting, Pianos etc. etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, May 9:—
Proclamation of King George V.
10.43 a.m.—Full Moon.
Noon.—Indo-China Steam Nav. Co's. Meeting.

WED. 9, THURS. 10, & FRI., May 11:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Tabloids, Patent Medicines, Perfumery etc. by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good with.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum per quarter and per mensem 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cen s per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum: postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Page 2 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address 'MAIL' Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

IN almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations and its never failing qualities account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, May 4, 1917.

HONGKONG POLITICS.

IN contrast with the meeting held in the Theatre a week ago, for the express purpose of registering the opinion of the European community on the subject of the exclusion of of the Germans for a period of years after the termination of the war, the attendance at the meeting held in the Theatre last night for the purpose of inaugurating a Constitutional Reform Association in Hongkong seemed somewhat disappointing. Yet an attendance of nearly two hundred persons is satisfactory evidence that the need for such an association in the Colony is widely recognised. The Rules define the objects of the Association as:—(*a*) The promotion of the greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils; (*b*) The pressing upon the Home Authorities of the claims of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council or Association to be formed, and also to express its views upon post-war trade policy (*c*) And generally the active support or promotion or criticism of all reforms or matters of whatever nature which are of public interest and importance to Hongkong. The formation of this Association is a natural and very proper outcome of the efforts which have been made to voice public opinion in Hongkong in the course of the past twelve months. A petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the representation of the community on the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony was so numerously signed as to show that the matter of representation on the Councils is one on which the public are persuaded there is need for reform; while more recent manifestations of interest in local politics have indicated that the time has arrived when such an organisation as the proposed Constitutional Reform Association might be organised with advantage to the community. The speeches delivered at the meeting yesterday made out a good case for the establishment of the Association and doubtless helped to remove the hesitation of perhaps not a few people who are not entirely in agreement with some of the organisers on questions of detail connected with the first-cited object of the Association. It is manifest that an Association such as this, if it is comprehensively organised and actively supported by its members, could do very useful work in the Colony. There is clearly room for it. It is a very opportune time for the Association to be organised, as in the immediate future there are likely to come up for discussion many questions of public policy on which the community of Hongkong may justly claim to be heard, while on purely municipal matters it should be able to exercise a very beneficial influence and, generally speaking, strengthen the hands of the representatives on the public on the local public bodies, and make them in fact, as well as in name, the representatives of the community.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Shanghai telegram reports that a furious hailstorm occurred there last evening and heavy damage was done to windows and skylights.

A cable has been received stating that Miss Bakewell and Miss Storr of the local staff of the Church Missionary Society have arrived safely in England, having travelled home via Canada.

Mr. D. Templeton, Assistant Manager of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, has reported to the Police that banknotes amounting to $200 have been stolen from the dining room of his residence at Quarry Bay.

The Charity Football Match, R.F.'s., winners of the Football League, versus 'The Rest', in aid of funds for the St. Dunstan's Home, postponed from last Saturday, will be played to-morrow. The Hon. Mr. Holyoak has kindly consented to present the cup and medals.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Secs. and Treasurers of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, desire us to call attention to the fact that all monies which members or new members desire to subscribe to the above Association for the investment to be made this week, must be paid in by to-morrow at noon, when the investments for April and the first week in May will close.

A reception was held at the Lusitano Club last evening in honour of Messrs N. B. Maher, C. S. Pereira and F. Marques, who leave shortly for the front. Each of the three volunteers was presented with a purse subscribed by the Portuguese community of Hongkong. The presentation committee was composed of Messrs E. V. M. de Souza (Consul for Portugal), A. F. B. Silva-Netto (President of the Lusitano Club), Pedro Bothelho (President of the Club de Recreio), James E. Osmund, (President of the Catholic Union Club) and Leo D'Alamada e Castro. Speeches were made by Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto and Mr. E. V. M. de Souza (Consul for Portugal) and Mr. V. Gonsales. The Consul made the presentation. Cheers were given for the departing volunteers. The Police Reserve Band, under the directorship of Mr. I. Costa, was in attendance.

THE DUFAULT CONCERTS.

The two final concerts given at the Theatre Royal by Mr Dufault and his associates were well attended and the artists added to the laurels gained at their previous concerts in Hongkong. At Wednesday's performance M. Dufault was in excellent voice and the audience settled down in confident anticipation of a musical feast as soon as the tenor had sung the first few notes of his opening number which was the Aria from Nignon, "She Ne'er Believed it True," which he sang to perfection. Also his rendering of Chaminade's "Trahison" was a truimph which roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, to which the gifted singer responded with an extra, which, indeed was the case with every item on the programme. In the duet, which was heard previously, "I Pardon Thee," from Romeo and Juliet (Gounod.) the exquisite blending of M. Default's and Miss Bindley's voices provided a vocal effect rarely heard in the Colony.

In her solo efforts Miss Bindley again charmed the audience with her wonderful technique, especially in her rendering of "Qui la Voce" from Bellini's "I Puritani." Special mention must be made of Mr. Ernest Empson's accompanying which was characterised by a sympathetic and masterly execution of some very difficult settings, with which only an accomplished pianist could deal. In his Pianoforte Solos, Mr. Empson scored a decided success, being compelled to provide an encore.

These successes were followed up on Thursday evening when the final concert was given. By special request, M. Dufault again sang "How's My Boy?" with a dramatic emphasis that greatly enhanced the stirring musical setting to this remarkable composition. Miss Bindley and Mr Empson carried out their parts of the programme in their usual finished style and both artists kindly responded to the repeated calls for encores.

Just prior to the final item Mr R. Sutherland went on to the stage and publicly thanked the talented trio for the excellent series of concerts they had given in the Colony, and he specially thanked M. Dufault and his party for their kindness in coming forward and helping in an entertainment given to the troops of the Garrison. In response to the tribute M. Dufault again sang the "Marseillaise" and afterwards "God Save the King" in which the audience joined.

THE MAGISTRACY.

RE-HEARING IN POLICE RESERVE CASE.

The case in which a police reserve named Lam Kin Ting (R.S.P.C. No. 183), was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour, on the charges of unlawfully absenting himself from ordinary parade, failing to return his rifle, and twice absenting himself from cell (or punishment) duty, was re-heard before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

The defendant was represented by Mr. Leo D'Almada, on whose application the re-hearing had been granted.

Mr. J. W. Franks, Assistant Superintendent of Police (E), who had prosecuted and the D. S. P. (R.) (Mr. F. C. Jenkin) appeared for the Police Reserve.

As Mr. Jenkin was suffering from a sore throat he was represented by Mr. E. Potter, who appeared *amicus curiæ*.

When applying for a re-hearing in the case, Mr D'Almada had submitted to the Magistrate that the Ordinance under which defendant had been charged and sentenced, was not applicable under section 10 of the Special Police Ordinance.

Mr. Potter addressed His Worship on this point, submitting that the case was clearly within the ordinance.

After the point had been argued at some considerable length, the case was adjourned.

IGNORANCE OF THE LAW.

An old Chinese was brought before Mr. Wood this morning charged with attempting to export from the Colony, without an export permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports eighteen Hongkong silver dollars.

Revenue Officer Clarke stated that the defendant was stopped whilst boarding one of the Douglas steamers and the silver was found in his possession.

The defendant pleaded his ignorance of the law and explained to the magistrate that he (the defendant) was a new comer in the Colony, having just arrived yesterday from Hoihow en route to Swatow.

His Worship informed the defendant that it would be necessary for him to have the silver dollars changed into bank notes, or subsidiary coins, if he wished to take the money out of the Colony: and dismissed the case.

A SHIP'S OFFICER'S DEATH.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An enquiry into the death of J. B. Johnson, aged 45 years, late Chief Officer of the s.s. *Yat Shing*, stated to have committed suicide in the King Edward Hotel on April 8th, was held before the Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) this afternoon.

Dr. Macfarlane, in charge of the Victoria Mortuary, stated that the deceased had died from haemorrhage which had followed incised wounds.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, deposed that upon analysing the deceased's stomach he discovered a small percentage of opium and a trace of chloroform.

Mr. J. Witchell, manager of the King Edward Hotel, testified to the finding of the body of the deceased in the King Edward Hotel where, at the time of the alleged suicide, the deceased was a guest.

Evidence was given by Lance-Sergt. Shannon of finding deceased in the Hotel with his throat cut and a blood-stained razor by his side.

The No. 1 Boy of the King Edward Hotel and Captain Anderson, master of the s.s. *Yat Shing*, also gave evidence.

The Coroner stated that it was quite clear that deceased had committed suicide whilst of unsound mind.

SPORT.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Following are the teams to represent the Kowloon Cricket Club in their matches to-morrow:—

DIVISION I.

K. C. C. (a) v. University (a)
(on the latter's ground)
S. E. Green & E. Abraham
W. Kay & L. Forster
O. R. Chunyut & J. V. Braga.

DIVISION II.

K. C. C. (b) v. University (b)
(on the former's ground)
C. W. Jeffries & C. C. Stark
C. Stapleton & J. Ralston
J. W. Christian & R. H. Jewsbury.

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effectual and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A REFORM ASSOCIATION FOR HONGKONG.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

SPEECHES BY HON. MR. HOLYOAK AND HON. MR. POLLOCK.

The meeting of residents interested in the formation of a Constitutional Reform Association in Hongkong, held at the Theatre Royal last evening, was attended by about 150 persons. The Association was formally inaugurated and officers appointed for the current year.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK (who, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Pollock, had been elected to take the chair) addressing the meeting, said a speech was made by the Prime Minister last week which amply justified the calling of that meeting, and he proposed to quote very briefly from that speech, which was made at the memorable Guildhall meeting. Referring to the lessons the war had taught financiers, manufacturers, soldiers and sailors, the Premier continued:—

"This great World convulsion has altered their ideas about trade and pursuits, and the future of the country depends upon how much politicians have learned. (Cheers.) I have heard politicians who think that when the war is over the same old machinery will be re-established and the same old methods applied. When the post-war reconstruction begins I hope, trust and pray that we are not to dive into the pigeon-holes of any party for dusty laden precedents and programmes. Let us think out the best methods for ourselves in face of the searching facts, of which we knew nothing before the war. (Applause.) We are a thousand years older and wiser since the war, and the experience of generations has been crowded into just a few winters, and we should be unworthy of the great destiny to which Providence has called this generation if we throw away all that for the sake of formulas framed before the Flood. (Applause.) Things cannot remain where they were. It may be said that the shadowy character of the relations between us and the Dominions and the great territories of the East have produced this real cohesion. That was all very well before they made great sacrifices. They have now established claims to a real partnership. Henceforth, effective consultation must be only on the basis of co-operation. If our action brings them into trouble, as it has, and it costs them millions and many precious lives, they must henceforth be consulted before we act. (Applause.) Methods must be carefully considered. A great war is not the best time for thinking out perhaps new constitutions, but our counsels and our Empire must be a reality."

"Those, gentlemen, are the considered words of one of the greatest Prime Ministers that Great Britain has ever had. They are the products of the war and of the age. And they show already how far we have travelled on the basis of development. He says that we cannot go back to the things as they were before the war, and that is precisely why we are gathered here this afternoon, to form ourselves into an Association called the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong. (Applause.) It is the day of business men, and at last the responsible Government of Great Britain has realised this point in a way in which it has never done before. I would remind you that at the very outset of the war the Prime Minister and his Government had the wisdom to call into consultation the greatest financial and business brains which our Empire had within its call, within the precincts of London, and a result of that consultation a *moratorium* was declared which restored order out of chaos throughout Great Britain. He also called together the heads of the great railway organisations throughout Great Britain, and, as a result of their deliberations and assistance, we placed, within a few hours, no less than 30,000 men upon the shores of France. This action was followed by the appointment of business heads for the control of our munitions departments, and so on. As the war developed, the call for the business brains of our Empire has come forth and men have been found for the needs. And as a result of that I believe we have reached a point from which we shall never recede, for the old days of musty party politics, to a large extent, have gone, and perhaps as the result of this war we shall see an Empire welded solidly together and represented by a business Government and Parliament. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, no one realises more than we do, who are calling for constitutional reform in Hongkong, that it is not the moment to press our claim to its ultimate issue. Even the Prime Minister himself admits that it is not the moment, but in the course of his speech he gives utterance to the point in a most definite and clear form, that the voice of the great Colonial dependencies of the Empire must be consulted and will be consulted in any part of the policy of the Empire which vitally affects them. (Applause.) And although this is but a small Crown Colony, the things which we have done in this war are not wholly unworthy of us, and we think we have a right to say that as a result of those efforts, and as a result of many years' large military contributions, we have a right to be heard in the councils of the Empire, even though our voice be small. (Applause.) I do believe that, as one result of this war, we are likely to see the delegation of local affairs to local authorities in Great Britain, and that Parliament will be made into a sort of federated Parliament to which every Colony will send its representative, and I, for one, do not see why there should not be a Member of Parliament for Hongkong. (Applause.) There are plenty of men who have gone Home, amongst "the great men" who have been referred to, who are capable of ably representing, as already, and there will be great men in the future who could amply protect any required need in connection with the Colony. (Applause.) Briefly, gentlemen, what we are contending for at the moment is the right—and I pledge my word that we shall push it to the issue as soon as the time comes—of greater representation of the public in the first place on the Legislative Council. (Applause.) As the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, although my experience has been but short, I can tell you that it is disheartening in the extreme for your representative to go to the Council well knowing that the issue which he may propose for the good of the Colony as it is conceived by him—and I claim he will not be fool enough to go there and represent it if he is not practically sure of public feeling behind him—will be turned down by the official majority, which says definitely, "Your way is barred and you cannot get beyond it." (A voice—Shame.) But it is due perhaps to a certain extent to you that I should explain—and I do so because His Excellency thinks I have not made my point clear, and above all I desire to be fair and just—that when an unofficial proposal is turned down by the official majority, the entire papers connected therewith and every article in the papers associated with it, are sent home for the consideration of the Secretary of State. I say this in fairness to His Excellency, who, I am perfectly certain, does not attempt in any way to colour the impression which they might convey.

We might be asked—I have been asked personally—what would be the franchise for such increased representation on the Legislative Council, and possibly the Executive Council, later, although that is a matter for further consideration. I think we are agreed that the only basis upon which the franchise for such an election can reasonably be based would be the jurors' list, including such exceptions as occur year by year of necessity. In the second place, this Association is formed, or we hope will be formed, with the desire at the present moment of obtaining increased representation at Home on any Imperial Council which deals with questions affecting the Colonies as a whole and this Colony in particular. Already on the Imperial Council we have Mr. C. H. Ross, who at one time was head of Jardine, Matheson & Co. here. He is acting as our representative at the request of the Chamber of Commerce. But I think we ought to go further than that, and either appoint him representative of the entire Colony or seek somebody else for that position—(applause)—because there are questions wider even than the Chamber of Commerce, although I do believe that that body does faithfully and honestly represent the majority of the business opinion in the Colony, and I am perfectly certain its advice is given in questions of this nature in a disinterested manner, and with the desire to serve the Colony as a whole. (Applause.) In the third place, we desire to form this Association in order that it may keep a vigilant eye upon all matters of local interest. (Hear, hear.) When such questions come up in the Council as recently came up in connection with the hospital administration, the support of such an Association will be of inestimable value to the representative, whether he be the representative of the Chamber of Commerce or of the Justices of Peace, who is advocating the reform. And I go further and say that upon any question which arises in connection not only with hospital reforms, or sanitary reform, or street improvements, or anything of that nature, that it is our desire to call such a meeting as this together to obtain your views upon the matter, and to go to the Council backed by the united vote of such a meeting. I am perfectly certain that any recommendation so backed would go a great deal further than has been the case in the past. (Applause.) The voice of public opinion is one that it is, perhaps, difficult to arouse, but once it has been aroused the value of it cannot possibly be over-estimated, and is very likely to produce reforms which would not be got in any other way. Now gentlemen, the advantages of combined public opinion were so clearly indicated last week in connection with the resolution to exclude Germans from our Colony for a period of years, that henceforth it cannot possibly be said that there is no public opinion or public voice in Hongkong. (Applause.) Given the time and the hour, I believe that it will be called forth just as forcibly as it was this day last week. (Applause.) A vital principle which we wish to lay down most definitely is this—that every department in connection with the Government is here for the public interest. (Applause.) That is a point which needs most clearly recognising. We know well that magnificent services has been rendered by the heads of departments in the past, and that, generally speaking, the various departments are well-managed to-day, but there must be some cleavage from time to time, occasions when the public does not see eye to eye with the Government, and when we think more can be done. Then it is that the Reform Association will come into force, and you will be asked to proclaim by your voice as to whether you think things are right or not. (Applause.) We shall ask later, when the time comes, for a larger control in things which most affect us, and although we do not seek, and shall not seek, to interfere in any question of Imperial welfare, and would not presume to do so, we do say that upon the lines of municipal control we are entitled to a voice. (Applause.) It would be idle to say that every department in this Government is run as ably as it can be, and there is little doubt that lessons can be learned from the "Model Settlement" in Shanghai, which is entirely under business control, and that some some of its methods could with advantage be adapted to this Colony. (Applause.) When questions are asked in connection with grievances which the public has, we are determined not to have them turned down by an official majority, with an answer which is really no answer at all to the question put. (Applause.) I will now call upon the Hon. Mr. Pollock to address you. (Loud applause.)

SPEECH BY HON. MR. POLLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK said he was pleased to be addressing the assembly on the inauguration of the Association with proper rules and regulations. It had required some control of patience on his part during the past few months to refrain from bringing forward definite proposals to bring the Society formally into being. But he felt—and he thought that even the most enthusiastic would share the feeling—that the questions connected with the great war that was raging should come first, and that was why, though it had gone against the grain, he had decided that it was only right and proper that there should be a delay interposed between the rejection of the recent petition and the submission of another to the Secretary of State or the House of Commons upon the question of greater representation of the public on the Councils of the Colony. He though that time had proved the wisdom of the course pursued, because at the present moment they found themselves in the position that constitutional reform could be successfully launched with a great weight of public feeling behind it. (Hear, hear.) In dealing with the matter now they were taking the tide at the flood and they believed that the destiny of the Association would be a forward one now, and that they would be able, by the aid of this Association, to accomplish things for the good of the Colony which they all loved so much. (Applause.) There were practically three aims and objects in connection with the Association. Two of these they could put into operation practically at once. The first was to promote as far as they could everything which was of municipal interest and importance; the second was to press on the Home authorities the claims of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council or Association to be formed, and also to express their views now upon post-war trade policy. The third object was to increase representation on the Councils of the Colony, but to that he would refer later. With regard to the first two aims he thought with the Chairman that that body would have considerable weight in any important municipal matter, and if that had been the sole object of the Association it would have fully justified them in bringing it into existence. (Applause.) Dealing with the question of pressing upon the Home Authorities the claims of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council or Association to be formed, the hon. gentleman said that as the Chairman had pointed out, they had now in support of representation no less great a person than the Prime Minister of Great Britain. (Applause.) He had expressed himself in no uncertain terms upon the fact that they must not slavishly follow the precedents of the past and that the Home country owed a great debt to the Empire in this war that must be discharged. The Empire must no longer be held in leading strings. Moreover, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., who now occupied a leading position in the opposition in the House of Commons, had contributed an article to the *Nineteenth Century* in which he said: "Unless the British Empire stands for the right of people of European descent to control fully their own destinies it stands for nothing." (Applause.) And Mr. Samuel, after advocating the formation of an Imperial Cabinet with representatives from the Great Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, pointed out the necessity for an Imperial Assembly to be constituted also, and urged that in that Assembly seats should be found, not

only for the representatives of the great Dominions and members of the Imperial Executive but also for delegates from India, Egypt and the Crown Colonies in such numbers, and chosen by such methods, as might be decided on. Those last words were an exact quotation from the article. So they found that leading men on both sides in the House of Commons were agreed that in the future the Empire as a whole, and not merely the great Dominions, ought to be represented in an Imperial Assembly. Therefore, he thought, they had every justification now for pressing that matter forward. The third aim and object of the Association—not necessarily the third in importance, but third in order because it would not be wise to press it forward at the moment—sought to put forward the claim of the public that there should be greater representation of the public on the Councils than at present. It was quite clear that before any further petition was sent Home the Association must consider the matter from all sides so the petition might represent the collective wisdom and suggestions of members of the Association. No doubt they would receive a great number of suggestions from letters in the local Press, and in regard to that he would like to remark that he hoped people with suggestions would not be content to stand outside in the outer darkness and throw bricks at the Association, but would come inside and join the enlightened company and thus place themselves in a position to have a full and fair opportunity of bringing forward their views. He was not so foolish as to imagine that the last petition sent home, for which he was mainly responsible, was the ultimate quin essence of wisdom, but felt certain that when another petition was forwarded in would be possible, with the help of the Association and others, whether they were conservative, radical, moderate, or extreme, to make it thoroughly representative of public opinion. In that matter they wanted to push together. He did not propose to offer a single suggestion at that meeting as to the terms of any petition, for he wanted all to help in considering the matter. They might take counsel afresh. Personally he felt that the general principle of greater representation was so strong that it could amply repel any adverse criticism which could be levelled against it. The question of the details, however, was a difficult and complicated one, and in determining this they wanted the united intellect and wisdom of the Colony. The position of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council at the present time could only be described as an exceedingly depressing one. They could not imagine how hopeless it seemed to be—no matter how eloquent they were, or thought they were—to achieve anything when they were always in a hopeless minority. They might work as much as they liked, and work up their subject as much as they liked, but as soon as the fiat went forth from the chair that the motion by the unofficial members was to be defeated it was just as much automatically defeated as if a penny were put in the slot. He hoped that in the course of a few months they would see things returning to a more normal condition at Home, and if there appeared to be a reasonable prospect of obtaining a hearing they might be quite sure that the question of forwarding a fresh petition would be promptly taken in hand. (Applause.) He impressed upon the more eager—amongst whom he included himself—that they must exercise a little more patience, as it was no use, when everybody's hands were full of the war, to send Home a petition asking them to consider what Hongkong wanted in the way of greater representation on the Legislative Council. It would be wiser to wait for a favourable opportunity, which, no doubt, would come as time went on. He believed that the moderate opinion in the Colony would gradually veer round to their point of view if patience were exercised and they would be able to go before the authorities at Home as a united Colony determined in the cause of constitutional reform. (Loud applause.)

THE RULES.

The Rules of the Association, as printed in the *China Mail* of May 2nd, were adopted after Clause 7 had been amended so as not to limit the size of the Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK proposed that the Hon. Mr. Holyoak be the first President of the Association. There was only one man for the post, he said, and that was Mr. Holyoak, who had shown, since he had been a member of the Legislative Council, that he was a very staunch supporter of anything connected with the interests of the Colony (Applause.)

Mr. H. HUMPHREYS seconded and the proposal was carried with applause.

Mr. HOLYOAK, in acknowledging the compliment, said he had pressed his hon. friend Mr. Pollock to be the first President of the Association, but he had replied that a business association must have a business man at its head and so he accepted, under strong pressure, being more *bashful than probably some* of them gave him credit for. In his humble capacity he would do all he could for the Association.

Mr ORMISTON moved and Mr E. A. M. Williams seconded the election of the Hon Mr Pollock as Vice President of the Association; carried most unanimously.

Mr E. A. M. Williams was elected Hon. Treasurer, and Mr John Bentley, Hon. Secretary.

The following Committee was also chosen:—Messrs F. B. L. Bowley, A. G. Coppin, A. Forbes, W. L. Pattenden, A. S. D. Cousland, C. M. Ede, H. Humphreys, E. Ormiston, D. Templeton, and C. D. Wilkinson.

The Chairman remarked that it had been fully realised that that Committee was by no means complete, but the simple truth was that a great many gentlemen whom they hoped to see on the Committee—he would not say they were "sitting on the fence,"—but were rather suspicious and were exceedingly anxious to know what would happen at that meeting before saying "yes" or "no." (Laughter.) He hoped that, as a result of that meeting, their suspicions would be removed and that they would come forward and co-operate heartily in the aims which the Association had in view. (Applause.) They hoped to add many more names to the Committee during the next few days, and, as it was desirable to make the Committee as widely representative as could possibly be, they would be exceedingly glad to receive from anyone, by post or "chit," nominations of gentlemen whom they might think ought to be on the Committee as representing a part of the community which, perhaps, had not yet been touched. They did not want any hole-in-the-corner committee, (applause.) An invitation was then given anyone present, who wished to do so, to address the meeting.

There being no response the Chairman said:—"I thank you for your attendance. I hope this will mean better days for Hongkong." (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. G. C. MOSON, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"THE TASK OF KILLING GERMANS."

BRITISH ARTILLERY THUNDERING CEASLESSLY.

LONDON, May 2.

"Though the infantry is comparatively inactive on the Western front, this does not mean the suspension of the task of killing Germans. On the contrary, the British artillery is thundering ceaslessly day and night, over the Douai plain giving the enemy no rest.

The results of the recent offensive may be summed up as being that a considerable part of the Hindenburg line is in British possession and another section is endangered. The British have captured the Hindenburg line between Arras and Croiselles and hold 9,000 yards of the old German positions to the north of the Scarpe, and by an attack on the Arras and Lens fronts have turned the Hinden, burg line between Arras and Queant, thus creating a situation full of strategical possibilities.

Meanwhile, the breach effected in the German front in the Moronvillers region in Champagne seriously menaces the formidable positions at Berru and Nogent l'Abbesse, overlooking Rheims."

BRITISH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

LONDON, May 3.

The Admiralty reports that the British transport *Arcadian*, carrying troops, was torpedoed in the eastern Mediterranean on April 15. She sank in five minutes. Two hundred and ninety-seven who are missing, are presumed to have been drowned.

BRAZIL AND THE WAR.

FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 3.

The Foreign Minister, M. Mueller, has resigned.

The Government has ordered the detention of the ex-German Minister, Herr Pauli, owing to the information received that the Brazilian Minister in Germany has been detained.

GERMAN APOLOGY TO ARGENTINA.

GERMAN SQUADRON TO SALUTE "AT FIRST OPPORTUNITY."

BUENOS AIRES, May 3.

Germany has apologised for the sinking of the *Protegido* and has offered compensation, and has also promised that a German squadron shall salute the Argentine flag at the first opportunity.

CHILI BREAKS RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 3.

A message from Berlin states that the Chilean Minister has announced the rupture of relations between Chili and Germany and has demanded his passports.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN EUROPE.

THE PINCH IN SCANDINAVIA.

LONDON, May 3.

As further evidence of the European food shortage, Norway is preparing to introduce rationing and Sweden has prohibited the export of various foodstuffs including pork, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables and provisions.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

SOME OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, May 2.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has issued a statement respecting the work of the Imperial War Conference, now approaching the end of its labours, together with some of its resolutions.

He states that some matters are of the most confidential character, and at present the publication of the resolutions, and the debates connected with them would probably not be possible till after the war.

The statement records that the decision of the Conference was unanimous with respect to the resolutions now to be published. On no occasion was it necessary to divide upon or withdraw a motion because agreement was not capable of being reached.

The statement comments upon a few of the resolutions. It notes a resolution of thanks to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. As Chairman, Sir Frederick Borden touchingly paid a tribute to the late Brigadier Long, who had fallen in the country's service. Sir Frederick Borden and other speakers expressed their gratification at the presence of the son of the statesman who had done so much to promote the idea of Imperial unity—the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

The resolutions recommend

The appointment at the earliest possible moment of an expert committee representing the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and the Indian military authorities, to consider the various patterns of military stores and equipment in use with a view to selecting standard patterns for general adoption as far as the special circumstances in each country will permit;

That the Ordnance *personnel* of the Empire military organisations be trained on the same methods and principles and that Ordnance officers from all parts of the Empire should be attached for adequate periods to the Imperial Ordnance Department;

That the Admiralty be requested to work out immediately after the war the most effective scheme of Empire naval defence for the consideration of the Governments summoned to the conference, with the Admiralty's recommendations regarding the Empire's future security.

The Conference welcomed the increase in the number of Trade Commissioners and recommends the Governments concerned to co-operate in assisting the service, especially for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade.

"It records the view that the 1907 Imperial Conference resolution should be modified to permit the full representation of India at all future conferences and the assent to this of the various Governments should be obtained.

It prays the King to constitute by Royal Charter an Imperial War Graves Commission on the lines proposed by the Prince of Wales to the Prime Minister. The Conference records its deepest appreciation of the French Government's generosity in allotting, for perpetuity, the land where our men are buried and urges that similar arrangements be made in the peace terms with all Ally, enemy and neutral Governments in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, Africa and elsewhere.

The Conference is of the opinion that the re-adjustment of the Constitutional relations between the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to deal with during the war, and should be discussed at a special Imperial Conference immediately after the war. The Conference records that such re-adjustment, while thoroughly preserving all the existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon the full recognition of the Dominions' as autonomous nations of the Imperial Commonwealth, and India as an important portion thereof, and should recognise the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and foreign relations. It should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation on all important matters of common or Imperial interest and for such concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments may determine.

The Conference recognises the importance of securing uniformity of the Empire's policy and action in regard to naturalisation and commends the proposals submitted by the Home Office to the Over-seas Governments.

It recommends that steps should not be delayed for the establishment in London of an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau on which the whole Empire should be represented and whose duties should include advising how mineral resources may be developed and made available to meet the Empire's metal requirements. In view of the experience of the war, the Conference draws attention to the importance of developing an adequate capacity for the production of naval and military material for munitions and supplies in all the important parts of the Empire, including the countries bordering the Pacific and Indian oceans, where such facilities do not at present exist. The Conference affirms the importance of close co operation between India and the Dominions, and the United Kingdom, with this object.

It urges that the present system of double income taxation within the Empire be taken in hand immediately after the war and the law amended regarding the present unsatisfactory position.

In view of the experience of the war, the Conference records that the safety of the Empire and the necessary development of its component parts require prompt and attentive consideration and concerted action in regard to, firstly, the production of adequate food supply, arrangements for transportation when and where required, and under any conditions reasonably to be anticipated; secondly, the control of the natural resources available within the Empire, especially those of an essential character for any necessary national purpose, whether during peace or war; and thirdly, the economical utilisation of such natural resources through manufacturing processes carried on within the Empire. The Conference recommends the Governments concerned to consider the enactment of legislation in that direction.

After expressing the view that the time has arrived for all possible encouragement to be given to the development of Imperial resources, especially making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials and essential industries, the Conference favours, firstly, the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of the Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacturers of other parts of the Empire; and secondly, arrangements whereby intending immigrants from the United Kingdom may be induced to settle in countries under the British flag.

The Conference, having examined the memorandum on the position of Indians in the self-governing Dominions, presented by the Indian representatives, accepts the principle of reciprocity of treatment and recommends the memorandum to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned.

The oversea members of the Conference, conclude by appreciatively acknowledging the services of the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in connection with the Conference, the courtesies of the Government and the generous hospitality of the people of the United Kingdom.

AN ADDRESS TO THE KING.

LONDON, May 3.

The members of the Imperial War Conference presented an address to the King at Windsor. After expressing loyalty to the Throne and to the King's person, the address says:

"It has been the privilege of the members of the Conference to share in the deliberations with a view to securing a victorious conclusion of the conflict and further to consider steps to secure that the fruits of victory shall not be lost by unpreparedness after the war, thus preventing an unscrupulous enemy repeating his outrages upon the liberties of civilisation. We are returning home inspired by the magnificient efforts of all classes of His Majesty's subjects throughout the world, and are confident that the trials and sacrifices borne in common, will draw still closer the bonds of Imperial unity and co-operation."

The address was signed by the Rt. Hon. Walter Long and all the members of the Conference.

THE KING'S REPLY.

LONDON, May 3.

The Press Bureau announces that the King, in replying to the address of loyalty from the members of the Imperial War Conference at Windsor, said:—"Your deliberations will have the lasting advantage not only of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion but will ensure that we shall be prepared for the peace tasks of the organisation of the resources of the Empire with a view to rendering it self-sustaining, and strengthening the ties and knitting together all parts of the Dominion." His Majesty expressed his satisfaction that the Indian representatives had participated in the deliberations and said he was of the opinion that the consequent personal intercourse would create a growth of the spirit of larger sympathy and understanding between India and the Dominions. The present gathering was a giant stride on the road to progress and Imperial development which, he was assured, would steadily continue. His Majesty deeply regretted the unavoidable absence of the Australian representatives, but that great Dominion stands second to none, he said, in its determination to assist in the present conflict. His majesty trusted that all the Dominions and India would be represented at the next conference.

The King paid a tribute to the war services and the gifts of the Dominions and India. "The Queen and myself" said His Majesty, "recall the happiest recollections of our visit to the Dominions and look forward to the day when some of our children will have the opportunity of acquiring a similar priceless experience."

His Majesty rejoiced over the prospect of improved communication linking up the Empire, and he hoped for increased inter-Empire visits.

The King was accompanied by the Queen, Princess Mary and Princes Albert, Henry and George. The Conference members, all of whom were previously known to their Majesties, were presented by the Rt. Hon. Walter Long. In a clear resonant voice, Sir R. L. Borden read the address and the King was obviously much touched when he himself read the reply. The whole party thereupon proceeded to lunch, which consisted of strict war rations and no intoxicants. On the King's right sat Mr. Walter Long and on his left Sir Robert Borden. The Queen sat opposite, with Mr. Austen Chamberlain on her right and Mr. Massey on her left.

AN AMPLIFIED REPORT.

LONDON, May 3.

The following is an amplification of the second section of the King's reply to the members of the Imperial War Conference at Windsor:—

"In the midst of the present terrible struggle, the magnificient contributions of men, munitions and money, made by all parts of the Empire has been a source of the greatest pride and satisfaction to me. Vast armies have been raised in the Dominions and have taken, or are taking the field, side by side with those of the United Kingdom, to fight the common foe in the cause of justice and those free institutions which are the very keystone of the Empire. It is fitting also that I should here specially refer to the munificient gifts of money made towards the expenses of the war by the Government and the Princes and peoples of India.

"I look forward to the day when some of our children will, in their turn, have the opportunity of acquiring similar priceless experience by such visits. I rejoice at the prospects of a better means of communication, which will more effectively link up the various portions of the Empire, and I trust the days to come will see an ever-increasing exchange of visits and of personal intercourse between the mother country and the Dominions, for does not sympathy and common brotherhood help to form the surest foundations on which the State can rest? The value of Empire lies not only in greatness and strength but in the several contributions that each of its diverse parts with varying circumstances and conditions, makes to one general stock of knowledge and progress.

I thank you for coming here personally to present the address, and may God bless and protect you all and grant you a safe return home on the conclusion of your labours.

After lunch the party adjourned to the drawing room where the Royal Family unceremoniously and animatedly conversed with their guests. After a stay of two hours the delegates left the Castle.

Reuter's Correspondent accompanying the Delegates, is authorised to state that the King deeply appreciated, and was much touched by the expression of loyalty and devotion and by the spirit which prompted the presentation of the address. Also that the Delegates were equally impressed by the cordiality of their reception, and welcomed the King's reference to future Royal visits to the Dominions.

The members of the Conference were unanimous in the opinion that it was a fitting finale to an unforgettable mission to London in this crisis in the world's history.

On the return journey, General Smuts, Mr. Morris, Mr. Ward and Mr. Massey and others, visited Queen Mary's Hospital at Rochampton and witnessed the work of fitting and training for their future life, maimed soldiers, including many from the Dominions. They were much impressed by the way in which armless and legless men, by means of artificial limbs, performed most of the functions of the able bodied. They saw the armless digging and the legless cycling. The maimed soldiers accorded three hearty cheers to the members of the Conference, who suitably acknowledged them.

SECRET SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that a secret session would be held on May 10. A vote of credit would come before the House on May 9. He could not say when a statement in connection with Ireland could be made.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, May 3.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Sir Edward Carson has no intention of resigning in consequence of criticisms of his past political career.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

THE CABINET'S DECISION.

The four Generals who waited on the Premier on Wednesday while the Cabinet was sitting and demanded that the Cabinet should decide to declare war against Germany without any further delay—a demand with which the Cabinet promptly complied—were General Nei Sei Chung (Civil Governor of Anhui), General Chang Wai Chee (Military Governor of Shantung), General Mang Yan Yuen (Military Governor of Kirin), and General Li How Kee (Military Governor of Fukien Province).

A telegram from Peking received to-day states that on hearing the Cabinet's decision the Entente Ministers called on Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Premier has invited all the members of the two Houses of Parliament to his residence for the purpose of explaining to them the reasons for the Cabinet's decision to declare war against Germany.

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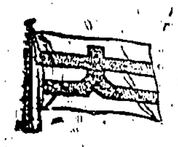
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THE Steamship "SEIYO MARU,"

The above-named Steamer having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 5th May at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 9th May, at 5 P.M.

No Fire insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 14th May, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 23rd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,
Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1767

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
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THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

A BUSINESSLIKE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Public Trustee, says "Whitaker's Almanac" for 1918, is a Government Office by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The Office has proved a great success. The annual report for 1914-15 shows that the Department is wholly free from debt, and the work is carried on without any charge on the public purse. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31st, 1915, was £62,308,204, while the value of the future estates represented by the applications of 3,428 intending testators, which have still to mature, was £30,862,867. Official figures give the total value of the business, present and future, negotiated to date, at over £132,000,000.

The methods of the Department, which dispense with forms wherever possible, are prompt and businesslike. The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a will about to be made, the appointment may be effected with even greater simplicity. All that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with personal friends or relations of the testator. In the case of a will already made the appointment of the Public Trustee to act in substitution for or jointly with the executors already nominated can be effected by means of a codicil.

In addition to these advantages, he makes a special feature of investment. The large funds placed in his care and his official position give him manifest advantages in this respect; he not only endeavours to ensure that the capital shall be preserved intact, but also to invest as productively as is prudent under his powers, so that the best rate of interest shall be secured.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the will or trust instrument under which he acts. In practice, wherever possible, he appears to follow the sound policy of spreading his investments so that the risk of any loss, either of capital or of income, is diminished and the stability of both assured as far as possible. In his last report, he shows that where a greater latitude of investment is given than that permitted by trustee securities only, he has found it possible to secure a return of £4 7s. 9d. per cent.

The success of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office; secondly to the State guarantee which accompanies the remedy provided; and thirdly, to the energy and efficiency with which the Department is administered. The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself and of his senior officials to the human and personal details of any trust, and to the care of children and infirm people for whom he is responsible. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department, and the Office is separate from any other Government Department.

The Public Trustee may direct audit and investigation of any trust.

The fees are on a moderate scale.

The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay his expenses, so that the Office is a mutual one in that those using it are intended to have their estates administered at cost price.

The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee on capital and a fee on income. The fees on capital are taken in two instalments—an instalment of half at the beginning and another instalment of half at the end of a trust—each instalment being calculated at the following rates:—

On the first £1,000, fifteen shillings per cent.

On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, 6ve shillings per cent.

On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. per cent.

On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3d. per cent.

The fee on income is 1 per cent. if, as is usual, the income be paid direct from its source to the person entitled; on any income in excess of £2,000 a year the fee is only ½ per cent. Where the income is paid through the Department the fee is 2 per cent. up to £500 a year, and ½ per cent. on income in excess of £2,000 a year. The fee on investment is ½ per cent.; the Public Trustee, out of the fee, paying the brokerage.

SENSATIONAL SPY PLOT.

MAPS DRAWN IN ENGLAND WITH INVISIBLE INK.

The *Daily Chronicle*'s special correspondent in New York wired on February 20.

Charged with conspiring to employ agents to obtain military information, maps and photographs in England and Ireland and send them to this country, so that they could be forwarded to Germany, Albert S. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenberg were arrested in New York last night by agents of the Federal Secret Service and the Department of Justice.

Sander is the dramatic critic of the Deutsche Journal, owned by William Randolph Hearst, whose newspapers are barred from Great Britain and the Colonies. He is also president of the Central Powers War Film Exchange. Wunnenberg was his assistant.

The charges cover a period extending back to May last. According to information in possession of the Secret Service, a total of fifteen so called newspapermen were employed by Sander and Wunnenberg and were ordered to England and Ireland. Letters containing all sorts of military information, it is alleged, were forwarded to this country, or brought here by one of their number, travelling as an American citizen.

AN ARREST IN ENGLAND.

The complaint more specially charges that the defendant did "feloniously set on foot arrangements for military enterprise to be conducted within the jurisdiction of the United States against territories and dominions of foreign States with which the United States are at peace—namely, Great Britain and Ireland." The complaint further charges that they conspired to send out from New York various persons to act as spies, and in pursuance of that conspiracy disseminated information "to the enemies of George V."

Government agents have been investigating the activities of German-Americans throughout the country since the blowing up of munition plants two years ago led to the discovery of a widespread German plot. They have been working on the present case for months, having received a "tip" soon after the arrest in England of George Vaux Bacon, an American newspaper man. Bacon's photograph was forwarded to this country by the British police, and through this the Federal agents were able to connect him with the operations of Sander and Wunnenberg.

Sander was formerly executive secretary of the German American Literary Defence Committee, which was said to be trying to bring the pressure of financial interests to stop American participation in Allied War Loans.

According to a Reuter message from New York, the men are charged with conspiring to obtain maps and other military information concerning Great Britain and Ireland, which were sent to the United States and then forwarded to Germany. The ink used in the preparation of the maps is said to require special chemical treatment to make it visible.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatics, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immmediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

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RESERVE FUNDS—
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Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000
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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916. 517

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

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T. C. DOWNING,
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Hongkong, June 13, 1916.

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Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
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Reserve Fund...	600,000

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J. F. VAN REES,
Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000.00
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EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1917.

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Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

JOINED.

J. P. Thomson having been transferred from H.K.V.R. to H.K.V.C., is allotted Corps No 2003 and posted to Engineer Company with effect from 3rd March 1917.

pr. Soban Ismail having joined, is allotted Corps No 2004 and posted to Engineer Company.

LEAVE.

Spr. F. T. Marques is granted leave for the duration of the War from 27th April 1917.

Sergt. D. Davies is granted leave for the duration of the War from 26th April 1917.

Sergt. J. H. Lawrence is granted 1 month leave from 27.4.17.

Sergt. K. de C. Longmire, is granted 1 month leave from 3.5.17.

Pte. J. W. Stackhouse is granted 1 month leave from 30.4.17.

Gr. A. H. Carroll is granted 1 month leave from 1.5.17.

Spr. C. W. Brown is granted 14 days' leave from 28.4.17.

DRESS.

Belts need not be worn in walking out dress during the summer months viz. 16th April to 15th November, but Khaki jackets will be worn everywhere and shirt sleeves are prohibited. Sticks or canes will be carried.

PUNISHMENT.

Grs. G. Fisher and J. E. Meyer have been awarded defaulter's drills in marching order (without ammunition) for neglect of duty as under: Gr. G. Fisher at Headquarters at 5.10 p.m. on 4th, 7th, 11th, and 14th May. Gr. J. E. Meyer at Headquarters at 5.10 p.m. on 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Corporals, dated 1. 5. 17. 2/Cpls. W. J. Eldridge and J. L. Blackburn.

To be 2nd Corporals, dated 1. 5. 17. 1/Cpls. D. M. McKay and J. S. McIntosh.

To be Lance-Corporals, dated 1. 5. 17. Spts. D. McNeillie, A. J. England, R. Drude and W. R. Oswald.

PARADES.

Monday, 7th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Left, Right Section M.G. Co. Scouts Coy. and Civil Service Coy. outside Courts of Justice under unit Commanders and proceed by car to Polo Ground.

Centre Section M.G. Co. drill at Kowloon Bank. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corpls. Edgcumbe, Grimes and Edmonds.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Tuesday 8th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class at Happy Valley.

Wednesday 9th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Belchers 6" Section, Left, Centre, Right Section M.G. Co. Scouts Coy. and Civil Service Coy. at Headquarters for lecture by Captain G. E. Stewart H.K.V.C. on "Musketry Instruction." A note book and pencil to be brought by every member attending.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

Thursday 10th instant:—

6.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Friday 11th May:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground C.S.M. Witchell, Corpls. Grimes and Edgcumbe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

DETAIL.

On duty 13th instant, Right Section M. G. Co.

On duty 14th instant, Scouts Company.

On duty 15th instant, Scouts Company.

On duty 16th instant, Civil Service Company.

On duty 17th instant, Centre Section M. G. Co.

On duty 18th instant, Right Section M. G. Co.

On duty 19th instant, Scouts Company.

Orderly Officer from 13th to 19th instant, Lieut. Kennett.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MEDICAL EXEMPTIONS.

The Police Surgeons may be seen as follows:—

The Surgeon Supt.—2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on any week day except Saturday.

The Assistant Surgeon Supt.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on any week day.

COMPANY PARADES.

Monday, May 7th:—No 2 Company.

Tuesday, May 8th:—No 3 Company and Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, May 9th:—No 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon. Also No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

Thursday, May 10th:—Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital 6 p.m. White Uniform with helmets will be worn on these parades.

POLICE SCHOOL.

All members of Classes IX, X, and XI will attend, in plain clothes at Queen's College at 6 p.m. on Friday, May 11th, for examination by Mr T. H. King, A.S.P.

Members due for patrol duty on this day will attend the examination and not report for duty.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MEIRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

on

SATURDAY,

the 5th May, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Consisting of :—

Pongee Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Counterpanes, Towels, &c., &c.,

Also

Sun Hats and a few Rain Coats.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong April 30, 1917. 1746

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Harbour Master to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 5th May, 1917,

at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

Two Cases of

"ELECTRIC DETONATORS".

Terms :—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1752

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. H. F. HICKMAN, to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 7th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at "Balgowhie" No. 103, The Peak,

THE SUNDRY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Comprising :—

Hallstand and Long Blackwood Side Table, Chesterfield Sofas and Armchairs, Blackwood Teapoys, Occasional Tables and Stands, Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, a few lots of Glass and Crockery Ware, Single Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, and Washstands, &c., Pantry Utensils.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Saturday 2 p.m.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1761

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 8th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

&c., &c.,

As follows :—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Electro Plated Ware

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c. Oliver and Smith Typewriters, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1763

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

THURSDAY,

the 10th May, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Consisting of :—

Pongee Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Counterpanes, Towels, &c., &c.,

Also

Sun Hats and a few Rain Coats.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong April 30, 1917. 1746

$450

OUR STANDARD 16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 2½ H.P. Caille Engine which runs on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Office.
'PHONE 27.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

on

THURSDAY,

the 10th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

WHITE GOODS,

Comprising :—

Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Check Dusters.

BRASS WARE,

Comprising :—

An assortment of Jardinieres, Flower Vases, Finger Bowls, Ornaments, etc., etc., etc.,

Also

A few Four-fold Screens and Sundries.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1766

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 4, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/4⅞
On demand	2/4 13/16
30 days' sight	2/4⅞
4 months' sight	2/5 1/16
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/5⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/5⅜
On Paris—	
On demand	326
Credits, 4 months' sight	336½
On New York—	
On demand	57⅛
Credits, 60 days sight	——
On Bombay—	
Wire	——
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	——
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	102
On Manila—	
On demand	114
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	111½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	48.
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$8.25 n.
Silver (per oz.)	38⅛
Bar Silver in Hongkong	17½% nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	½% p.m.
Chinese Copper Cents	½% p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	5½ dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tid gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

May 5th to 11th, 1917.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		h m	high.	h m	feet
Sat.	5	m 7 28	6.2	m 1 49	2.2
		a 8 24 a	5.1	a 2 27 a	1.7
Sun.	6	m 8 4	6.7	m 2 9	2.4
		a 9 8 a	4.9	a 3 5 a	1.8
Mon.	7	m 8 49	7.1	m 2 47	2.6
		a 9 53 a	4.7	a 3 51 a	0.7
Tues.	8	m 9 16	7.4	m 3 4	2.7
		a 10 41 a	4.6	a 4 24 a	0.5
Wed.	9	m 9 56	7.7	m 3 31	2.9
		a 11 42 a	4.3	a 5 21 a	0.4
Thur.	10	m 10 19	7.8	m 3 59	3.1
				a 6 12 a	0.3
Fri.	11	m 1 1	2.9	m 4 29	1.3
		a 11 27	7.4	a 7 8 a	0.7

Highest open air temperature on the 3rd, 88.
Lowest open air temperature on the 5th, 69.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*
Hongkong Observatory, May 4, 1917.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.82	29.79
Temperature	79	69	78
Humidity	51	83	61
Direction of Wind	W	CALM	E
Force	2	0	2
Weather	b	o	b
Rain	0.00	0.09	0.00

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	20 ,,
One hour	25 ,,
Three hours	50 ,,
Six hours	70 ,,
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents.
Quarter hour	10 ,,
Half hour	15 ,,
One hour	20 ,,
Every Subsequent hour	20 ,,

Note.—If the rickshaw be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	15 ,,
Hour	20 ,,
Every subsequent hour	10 ,,

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than :—

To 4th mile—
single 75 cents....1 hour.
return..... $1.00.....2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single$1.20.....2 hours.
return$1.50.....4 ,,

Beyond 6th to 9th mile—
single$1.75.....2½ ,,
return.....$2.00 5 ,,

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—
single$2.00.....3 ,,
return$2.50 7 ,,

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one rickshaw with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 ,,
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 ,,
From Clock Town to Race Couse	10 ,,
From Clock Town to Bay View House	12 ,,
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 ,,
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 ,,

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 ,,
One hour	20 ,,
Two hours	35 ,,
Three ,,	50 ,,
Four ,,	60 ,,
Five ,,	70 ,,
Six ,,	75 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 ,,
Three ,,	60 ,,
Four ,,	75 ,,
Five ,,	85 ,,
Six ,,	90 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	$.40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three ,,	2.00
Four ,,	2.40
Five ,,	2.80
Six ,,	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	3.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 12.17—No returns from Japan and Indo-China. Pressure has increased quickly over S. Manchuria, and slightly over Formosa and the Philippines; it has decreased slightly elsewhere. Gradients continue to be shallow.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.63 inches, against an average of 12.57 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 5th May :—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: Light westerly or variable winds: fine generally.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MAY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of May, 1917 :—

Date.	Ends.		Begins.	
May 4th,	5.38	a.m.	7.02	p.m.
,, 5th,	5.38	,,	7.02	,,
,, 6th,	5.37	,,	7.02	,,
,, 7th,	5.36	,,	7.02	,,
,, 8th,	5.36	,,	7.02	,,
,, 9th,	5.36	,,	7.03	,,
,, 10th,	5.35	,,	7.03	,,
,, 11th,	5.34	,,	7.04	,,
,, 12th,	5.34	,,	7.04	,,
,, 13th,	5.33	,,	7.05	,,
,, 14th,	5.33	,,	7.05	,,
,, 15th,	5.32	,,	7.06	,,
,, 16th,	5.32	,,	7.06	,,
,, 17th,	5.31	,,	7.07	,,
,, 18th,	5.31	,,	7.07	,,
,, 19th,	5.30	,,	7.08	,,
,, 20th,	5.30	,,	7.08	,,
,, 21st,	5.30	,,	7.08	,,
,, 22nd,	5.29	,,	7.09	,,
,, 23rd,	5.29	,,	7.10	,,
,, 24th,	5.29	,,	7.11	,,
,, 25th,	5.29	,,	7.11	,,
,, 26th,	5.29	,,	7.11	,,
,, 27th,	5.28	,,	7.12	,,
,, 28th,	5.28	,,	7.12	,,
,, 29th,	5.28	,,	7.12	,,
,, 30th,	5.27	,,	7.13	,,
,, 31st,	5.27	,,	7.13	,,

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 4, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
W Postock	6 a.	30.00	41	—	—	0	dh
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boninlsland	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	,,	29.82	44	92	NW	2	o
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	29.77	54	89	SW	2	o
Gutsiaff	,,	29.76	58	81	SSW	6	o
Sharp Pk	,,	29.83	67	74	—	0	b
Amoy	,,	29.85	66	84	SE	1	b
Swatow	,,	29.85	66	100	N	1	b
Taiboku	5 a.	29.87	69	91	SSW	4	b
Taichu	,,	29.87	69	—	—	0	b
Tainan	,,	29.84	63	—	NE	2	b
Koshun	,,	29.8	66	—	NNE	2	b
Peseadores	,,	29.85	70	—	NW	4	b
Canton	6 a.	29.84	67	95	E	1	c
Hongkong	,,	29.82	69	83	—	0	o
Gap Rock	,,	29.83	—	—	W	3	c
Macao	,,	29.81	69	81	NNE	4	of
Wuchow	9 a.	29.86	71	76	E	2	bc
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Touraine	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	29.80	75	79	N.	4	o
Dagupan	,,	29.75	75	92	SE	1	b
Manila	,,	29.76	75	89	—	0	o
Legaspi	,,	29.76	75	96	W	1	o
Tacloban	,,	29.78	77	92	—	0	o
Iloilo	,,	29.74	75	96	—	0	o
Surigao	,,	29.75	73	94	—	0	o
Labuan	,,	29.76	78	94	SW	4	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*
Hongkong Observatory, May 4, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Temperature.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	29.88
Do.	1 P.M.	29.85
Do.	4 P.M.	29.82
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	71
Do.	1 P.M.	74
Do.	4 P.M.	74
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	67
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	68
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	68
Maximum		74
Minimum (on the night)		69

SHARE REPORT.

MAY 4TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotations 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$712½ sa.	Final of $2-3/- making £4-6 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of Income tax	1 p.m.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons $ 50	$330 x. d.	$7 final making $26 a/c 1914 and Interim of $18 a/c 1915	6½ p.c.
North Chinas £5	T. 150	Final div. of 15% making 27½% a/c 1915	
Unions $100	$860 b.	Interim of $30 a.n 1915	6½ p.c.
Yangtzes $ 50	$217	$15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916	7½ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires $ 20	$146 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Fires $ 50	$325 b.	$27 for 1916	8 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$85 s.	Int. of $5 a/c 1916/1917	16½ p.c.
Steamboats $ 15	$18 sa.	$1.25 for 1916	6½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas—			
(Preferred) £5	$41½	Interim of 3/- a/c 1916	6 p.c.
(Deferred) £5	$123½ b.	Interim of 10/- a/c 1916	8 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	107/-	2/- int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry $ 10	$31½ b.	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30.4.16	6½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$113½	$12 for 1916	10½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars P. $0	$32.	P. 5 for 1916	15½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans £1	31/6 b.	Final div. 5% free of income tax, making 10% a/c. 1915-1916 coupon No. 8	6 p.c.
Langkats drs. 10	T. 18½ b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	
Raubs £1	$2.60		
Tronoh Mines £1	27/6 s.	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	13 p.c.
Tjal Caspians £1	31/-	9% for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$80 s. & 79½ sa.	8% for 1916 & bonus $2	7½ p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks $ 50	$123 b.	Final $2.50 & bonus $6, making $11 a/c 1916	9 p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 90 b.	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-9-16	8½ p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels $ 50	$102	Final of $3 making $8 a/c 1916	5½ p.c.
Central Estates $100	$100	$7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands $100	$97½	Final div. of $3½ making $7 a/c 1916	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6½	50 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands $ 30	$33	$2 for 1916	6 p.c.
West Points $ 50	$77 b.	Final $3.25, making $5.25 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 95	6% final making 12% a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 150 b.	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	6½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 120 b.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16	5 p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 14½	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	7 p.c.
Yungtzepoos T. 5	T. 5½		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Cans-Borneos $ 12	$8	72 cts. for 1915	9 p.c.
Light & Powers $ 5	$4½ b.	8 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	
Cans-Providents $ 10	$8	70 cents for 1916	8¾ p.c.
Dairy Farms $ 6	$23½ b.	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	12½ p.c.
Green Islands $ 7½	$8.05 b.	80 cents for 1916	9 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$52 b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17. Bonus 75 cents	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ices $ 25	$151	$11 on a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes $ 10	$28½	$1 final and bonus $1, making $3	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways $/-	$6.70 b. 6.80 sa.	23% final a/c 1916 Pending (cents 48 per share)	8½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$.0		
Peak Tramways $ 10	$9.80	7% for 1915/1916	7 p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	$1		
Steam Laundry $ 5	$3.40 b.	25 cents for 1915/1916	6½ p.c.
Union Waterboats $10	$16	12½% for 1916	8 p.c.
Watsons $ 10	$8½ b.	70 cents for 1915	
William Powell $ 7	$8.60 s.	60 cents for 1915/1914	16 p.c.

sa.—sellers, sa.—sales, b.—buyers.

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